## UNION AND AMERICAN.

WANTS. WANTED-By a lady, a situation as house keeper in a hotel, boarding house, or private family. Best references given. Address its. A. G. M., case this office. VANTED—A sober, industrious 36od and Shoemaker. Good wages and steady emment. Address W. B. BLAKEMORK, 47., ceden, Tenn. \$15 per month will be paid for a first rate Apply or write to R. K. HARGROVE, at Tennessee Female College, Franklin, Tenn. 11\*

EDUCATIOAL COMMERCIAL BUNINESS ED. CA. BEAR. BEAR.

FOR RENT-Two unformshed handsome street, West Nashville, convenient to the Broad Street Railroad cars, and near West Carroii st. Rent low. References required. Apply on the premises or at this office.

DOR BENT OR LEASE-My farm and out 3 miles south of the Capitol, on Franklin insurpassed. For terms apply to JOS. VAULX.

trade for stock or marchandise, at Tealey's Stables. DE-IDENCE FOR SALE -A nice dwell-R ing in South Nashville, 5 rooms, kitchen, storeroom, stable, convenient to the street cars and in a good neighborhood. Terms liberal. Apply to this office. sco22 2taw sat&sun if \*

Scale For Division—On the 15th day of October next, I will sell publicly, on the premises, about seventy (70) acres of improved land, belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Evelina Johne, situated about four miles from the city, on the Middle Franklin (Granny White) road, in one of the best neighborhoods in the State. At the same time I will sell the household and kitchen furniture, two horses, a lot of hogs, mileh and dry cattle, and one family carriage. Terms of sale for the land—One-third cash; balance in six, twelve and eighteen months, with six per cent interest and hen retained. Perwith six per cent interest and hen retained. Per-sonal property ca h. Sale positive. JOHN JOHNS, Agent for heirs. Sept. 26, 1872.

A REBINISCENCE OF TROY. FROM THE SCHOLIAST. It was the ninth year of the Trojan war-A tedious pull at best; A lot of us were sitting by the shore— Tydides, Phoens, Castor, and the rest— Some whittling shingles, and some stringing

And cutting up our friends, and cutting up our Down from the tents above there came a man, Whe took a camp-stool by Tydides' side. He joined our talk, and, pointing to the pan Upon the embers where our pork wasfried. Said he would ent the onlors and the leeks,

But that fried pork was food not fit for Greeks "look at the men of Thebes," he said, "and then
Look at those cowards in the plains below:
You see how ex-like are the ex-red men;
You see how sheepish mutton-caters grow,
Stick to this vegetable food of mine;
Men who cat pork, grant, root and sleep, like

Some laughed, and some grew mad and some grew red; The pork was hissing; but his point was clear till no one answered him, till Nestor said,
"One inference that I would draw is here: Thus far have turned out very small potatoes.'

-From Old and New for October.

## WASHINGTON.

A Stroll Through the Treasury Department.

The Process of Counting and Destreying Worn Out Currency-How Greenbacks are Made and How the Money Goes-Some Bry but Interesting Facts for Everybody.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- There may be seen in the Patent office a small uncouth looking iron chest or safe, which was used by the Secretary of the Treasury during the administration of Washington, in which was kept the surplus funds of the government, or at least that portion of it retained at the capital. This little safe suggests the limited scale on which the financial operations of the government were conducted at that time. Now let us take a stroll through the Treasury Department and we can there learn something as to the growth of the financial operations of the government during that period. Upon entering the building we were excerted to the room in which sixty-live ladies were employed in assorting and counting packages of fractional currency that had been well worn and sent here for exchange. The work is done very expeditiously, and the quick, trained eye readily detects every counterfeit that may be in each package. These are labelled and hald aside to be returned to the party sending them, after they have been as to prevent their la log put in circulation again. Women name, a wonderful fact when we consider how easily they are deceived by men who are simply counterfeits of the gennine arthe themselves. After counting this curreacy it is put up in packages, with the amount printed on each. A hole is then of a crescent, when the package is cut in the middle, one-half to be retained in the Treasury Department, while the other half is sent to the Register's office, where it is counted again and if the amount is correct, in is prinched with the round punch of the Register. They are then taken off to be destroyed. The holes thus punched through each end of the note renders it useless for circulation if by any mishap it should not be distroyed. When they are burned a cer alu number of cieris of both bureaus and a gentleman from the First National

and salu to detect counterfeits quicker than | Empire, who lives out of town and is selpunched through each package in the form Bank witness the operation to see that the work of destruction is faithfully accomplished. Books are compared, and as each bundle is thrown fourth, 83,000; fifth, \$60,000, into the fire, its half follows close upon it. Each lady's name is placed on the package she coun's, so that if any mistake occurs it is susceptible of recification at once. We now go into the vault containing the money of the Government after it has been put up a pe kages, ready to be sent out for circu-The gentleman in charge hands us a package containing four thousand pieces one dollar bilis-and another package containing four thousand pieces -- one thoucand dollar bills. They are both precisely of the same size and weight, but one represents only \$4,000, while the other represents \$4,000,000. On one shelf was a large number of packages containing fifteen cent pieces, which the gentleman thought they would never get rid of, as the denomination was an "awkard one and seldom called for," as he expressed it. From here we passed into the bond vault, where Government bonds deposited by National Banks as security for the redemption of their circulation are kept. These bonds represent over four hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and upon each dollar the Government issues to the National Banks ninety cents of circulation, so that the holders of the notes are amply secured in case of failure. When a bank fails the Government sells its bonds and proceeds at once to redeem its circulation. This vault resembles a library, having shelves with glass doors around it, in which are placed the envelopes containing the bonds deposited by each bank. And now we will go into the cash room, one of the most magnificeptly finished rooms in this country. It is emirely of the finest marble from various countries-Tennes e, Vermont and Italian, all setting offesc' other and making a beautiful whole. For instance, a card hanging against the wall informs the visitor that the stylobate of the lower story is black Vermont; the mouldings, Bardiglio Italiau; the styles, doors, Vermont; the panels, Sienna Italian; and the dies, variagated Tennessee (from the Hawkins county quarries). Above the stylobate, the pilasters and panels are of white veined Italian; the styles, Sienna Italian; the panels, Bardiglio Italian; and the cornices, white veined Italian. You would pronounce that a magnificent room. It is said Prince Arthur, when in this city, declared it was the finest

he had seen in this country. We will now

go down into the printing department,

where the main work of making greenbacks

is performed. Here the engraving and

printing of bonds, greenbacks, national

bank notes, fractional currency, and inter-

mal revenue stamps of all kinds are done.

the talkhnery with which the engraving is

vent mistakes or appropriations by employes in printing the mark notes, bend a stamps, etc., are sor perfect that if a single sheet of the paper be missing, it can be immediately traced to the party responsible for the loss. For instance, when the paper is received from the manufacture, every sheet is counted, to see that they correspond with his bill; then when the paper is to be made the short are counted and delivered to the safety are safety of the interior cost for clerks, immediately around his person, \$47,000; for watchmen, \$21,000; for safety and packing, \$16,000, and for reals and repairs, \$28,000.

The interior cost for clerks, immediately around his person, \$47,000; for watchmen, \$21,000; for safety and packing. \$16,000, and for reals and repairs, \$28,000.

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The interior cost for clerks, immediately around his person, \$47,000; for watchmen, \$21,000; for manufacture, costs for clerks, immediately around his person, \$47,000; for watchmen, \$21,000; for manufacture, costs for clerks, \$38,000. with his bill; then when the paper is to be used the sheets are counted and delivered to the pariy doing the printing, and each press registers every impression made; then when the work is done the sheets are again

upon every one who has anything to do with the printing, councing and packing of greenbacks, bonds, stamps, etc., it seems impossible that peculations could occur. An interesting feature of the printing department of the Treasury is that the largest part of the work is done by women. They are employed in counting. women. They are employed in counting the sheets need in printing bonds, notes, stamps, etc., and in printing, cutting, counting the sheets need in printing, cutting, counting the sheets need in printing counting the sheets need in printing counting and putting and putting and putting and putting and putting are counting to the sheet needs. ting and putting up in packages to be sent | in most of the other States about \$30,000. off. The reason given for their employment. The interesting dopartment of agriculture, is that they have been found to do the work costs, for salaries alone, \$75,000; for statismore expeditiously and more accurately, and are regarded as more honest than men. That is a compliment highly honorable to | in bags, \$45,000. The experimental garden woman. There are a large number of of the agricultural department costs \$10,000; women employed in the various rooms of the stationery and the books on bugs, \$23,-

the building, something like eight hundred, at salaries ranging from \$900 to \$1,200 a FOR SALE.

year, and they give the same satisfaction shroughout as in the printing department.

The facts which I have rehearsed will show the wonderful growth of the financial operations of the government since Robert Morris presided over the Treasury Department, for the departments through which I have been strolling have been added since the war. They were unknown to Mr. Morris. The operations of the Treasury under his control, were confined to receiving and paying out the leggi-

> HOW THE MONEY GOES. Now that we have been looking through some of the operations of the Treasury, it will be interesting to the reader, especially as he is a tax-payer, either directly or indirectly, or perhaps both, to learn something as to how the money which he and millions ust like, pay into this great money-mill to be ground out, not so much for the benefit of the government as for that of the favorites of the reigning dynasty. I have at hand the figures carefully collated from official sources by a competent gentleman, and I am tempted to annex them for the information of such as may peruse these letters. CONGRESS.

> It costs to pay the Senators' salaries and mileage per annum four hundred thousand dollars, and it costs the House of Representatives for the same one million! But halt! The officers, clerks and messengers of the Senate get, besides, \$130,000; and the same officers of the House get about \$200,000. The police, who patrol the Capitol, and sit around the little parks enclosing it, cost \$43,000. The stationery and newspapers of the Senate cost about \$14,000, and for the House \$27,000. The little pages, who run around the floor, cost in the House \$7,600, and in the Senate \$8,000. It costs the Senments, furniture, fuel, gas and furniture wagons. It costs the House for wagons and cartage \$16,000. The committee clerks of the House cost \$33,000, and of the Senate \$25,000. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House get \$4,-320 each, and the Libarian of Congress gets \$4,000. All the clerks in the Library of Congress, taken together, require \$26,-\$12,500 per annum to buy books, purchase change public documents with foreign gov-

> Costs an enormous sum, and the appropriations almost always fall short. Still, it is questionable whether on the whole, we do not dignify ourselves, and confer benefit on the country by maintaining, as we undoubtedly do, the most perfect printing establishment in the world, not excepting Napoleon's printing house in Paris, as it used to be maintained. For the present year, there will be appropriated for the public printing, \$655,000 for composition and press work; \$709,000 for paper to print on; \$552,000 for binding books, and \$75,000 for engraving

> and map printing. THE WHITE HOUSE. Ceming to executive appropriations, we find that two policemen, two night watchmen, a doorkeeper and an assistant doorkeeper, at the White House, cost unitedly \$8,000. The President's private secretary gets \$3,500; his assistant \$2,500; two of the resident's clerks \$2,300 each: the White House steward, who buys the grub and gets up the dinners, \$2,000, and the messenger

THE STATE DEPARTMENT. At the State Department it costs \$12,000 to publish the laws in pamphlet form; and for proof-reading, packing the laws and locuments off to our consuls, and such, we spend \$47,000 annually. The eternal Mexican Commission costs na \$28,700 a year, and our Commissioner gets \$4,700, and the dom called on, \$3,000. The Spanish Commission costs us \$15,000. The high join special appropriation of \$250,000. They frink over there nothing less than Cham-

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT At the Treasury Department, for the Secetary his assistants and immediate clerks \$384,000. What is a char-woman? There are here provided for ninety char-women. at \$180 a year each. These are, indeed, scrub wages. The Architect's office, presided over by the great Inigo Jones Mullett, costs about \$27,000. This bill provides that, from the contingent expense appropriation of \$100,000, no part shall be expended for clerical hire. The Comptrollers of the Treasury cost unitedly \$11,500. The office of the Commissioner of Customs at Washington costs \$37,000. The Auditor's office costs as follows: First Auditor, \$58,-000; second, \$384,000; third, \$289,000; Special Auditor of the Treasuthe Postoffice Department requires \$267,000. Gruff old Mr. Spinwhose hieroglyphics adorn all the greenbacks, demands for his office \$189,000. The office of the register of the treasury requires \$85,000, besides additional comusation at the discretion of the secretary The office of the controller of currency absorbs \$117,000. The commissioners of internal revenue demands merely for for office assistance-including commissioner's salary of \$6,000-\$364,000. His dies, paper and stamps cost \$400,000. To pay broughout the country the different colectors, assessors, supervisors, detectives and keepers, the revenue bureau demands \$4,700,000. To publish violators of the internal revenue laws \$80,000 are appropriated. The light-house board costs, to seep up the Washington office, \$14,000 The bureau of statistics costs \$65,000. The stationery of the treasury costs \$45,-000; its postage, newspapers, seals, brooms, pails, lye, sponge, etc., \$65,000; its furniure \$25,000; its gas, fuel and drinking wa-

ter, \$10,000. Besides, the secretary is alowed \$45,000 for temporary clerks. Perhaps you are not aware that we have an independent Treasurer in this country. We have. His office is in New York, and he gets \$8,000 a year personally, while his clerks receive \$140,000. The office of the assistant treasury at Boston costs \$33,000; at San Francisco \$21,000; at Philadelphia \$36,000; at St, Louis \$16,000; at New Orans \$14,000; at Charleston, S. C., \$10,000. and at Baltimore \$24,000. The treasury's but at what price remains to be deterdepositaries require, to pay salaries, \$10,. 000 at Cincinnati, at Louisville \$6,000, at Pittsburgh \$4,000, and at Santa Fe \$5,000. It costs \$6,000 to pay special agents to examine these depositaries. Then you come to the matter of mints. The chief officers of the Philadelphia mint require \$38,000 per amum, the workmen \$125,000, and for cidental and contingent expenses, besides, \$35,000-in all about \$290,000. The mint at San Francisco costs \$200,000 to pay salaries and wages next year; at Carson City \$90,000, at Denver \$80,000, at Charlette, N. C., \$4,500. The assay office in New York costs \$118,000, and at Boise City \$12,000. On the whole we pay a good deal of money in the vay of salaries, con-

sidering we see so little coin floating COST OF THE TERRITORIES. Arizona and Colorado cost for salaries alone \$14,000 each. We pay Dakota \$54,- to put his horse into the stable, and feed 000 for officers, and \$10,000 for the legisla- him well. Beecher said never a word, but ture. Idaho gets \$15,000, and \$20,000 for the legislature. Montana, New Mexico, specially the fine lining, is so perfect Utah, Washington, Wyoming, get nothing on the work so accurately, that it is for their legislatures, but cos us for offibe impossible to successfully councials \$15,000 apiece, and the District of Co- leave that night,

tals, \$5,000. The pension office costs the extraordinary sum of \$144,000, besides additional clerks to the amount of \$92,000. counted, so that if a single one or even a fortion of a sheet be missing, it is known engraving, printing, etc. The patent office engraving, printing, etc. The patent office engraving, printing, etc. before the day's work closes and who is re- costs, for salaries \$139,000, besides for extra sponsible for the loss. With these checks | clerks and laborers. \$147,000. The stationtics and fodder for the annual report, \$15,-000; to scatter seeds around and put them

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. The salaries in the Post Office Departent in Washington alone cost over \$460,-000, and \$50,000 for stationery. To this must be added the salaries and office expenses of postmasters throughout the country, which is very large.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT takes \$47,000 for salaries; \$46,000 are appropriated for examinations, and for copying from the rebel archives; the adjutant general demands \$100,000 per annum; the quarter-master general \$18,000; the post-master general \$70,000, the commissary general \$42,000; the surgeon general \$25,000; the chief engineer \$29,000; the chief of ordnance \$25,000; the office of military justice \$5,000; the signal office \$2,800, and the inspector general \$1,600. These salaries are merely for clerks and stationery in the Washington office, and do not apply to salaries throughout the military service. The war department, besides, requires for rents and repairs \$44,000.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. To run the central office of the Navy Department, where Secretary Robeson sits at the table with an oar in his hand, crying "Heave ho!" the clerks get \$36,000, and billet doux are written to the extent of \$5,000. Then the bureau have their particular clerks. The yards and docks bureau requires \$16,000; that of equipment, \$12,-000; of navigation, 6,000; of ordnance, \$10, 000; of construction and repair, \$113,000; of steam engineering, \$8,000; of provisions and clothing, \$15,000; of medicine, \$5,000,

And now we come to the judicial part of our Government, a third and co-ordinate part of the whole, and what does it cost? To pay the whole bench demands \$72,000 a year, exclusive of nine Circuit Judges, who cost \$54,000 altogether. To pay the ate \$46,000 for packing boxes, folding docu- District Judges, and some retired Judges, costs \$192,000, and the Court of the District of Columbia costs 20,000. The total salaries of all the District Attorneys of the United States is put down at \$19,000, and of the Marshals also \$19,000. The Marshals and Attorneys get fees besides. The District 000 a year; and the Library is allowed only | said to be w rth \$30,000 a year. The Court of Claims at Washington costs about \$35,flies of periodicals and newspapers, and ex- | (00, and \$400,000 is appropriated to pay its judgments. The Department of Justice requires \$73,000. The Solicitor General gets \$7,500, which is only \$500 less than the Attorney General. Each of the Assistant Attorneys General gets \$5,000, and the Solicitor of Internal Revenue \$5 000. The Solicitor of the Treasury costs, for himself and clerks, \$22,000; three commissioners for codifying the laws of the United States cost \$18,000, and the British Claim Com-

> mission costs \$49,000. The above, perhaps dull reading, is an analysis of one of the large appropriation bills, and will give some idea of what it costs merely for clerks, stationery, office service and printing in the departments at Washington. Mr. Taxpayer, how do you

ITEMS OF INTEREST. Texas is about to add canned turtle to

its list of exports. The internal revenue receipts for fiscal year to date have been \$39,667,392. The longest tunnel on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad-over a mile in length -is completed.

A Times reporter says that house building in Chicago has been going on at the rate of one house per hour during the building season, since the fire. At the Kansas Agricultural State Fair, the sum of \$500 is to be distributed in prizes to those raising the best newspapers.

Other State Fairs please copy the idea. It is proposed, in Paris, to designate the usiness at Geneva was provided for by a and post-offices blue, hotels and boarding houses yellow, etc.

An English gentleman propounds the has studied the matter, and that he has disas fuel, the result being a saving of 30 to 40 per cent of coal.

Independence, Kansas, has just completed the third year of its existence, and already it has 3,000 population, 3 banks, a \$25,000 public school house; a railroad, a large flouring mill and several fine hotels and churches, besides a number of elegant and stylish residences and 3 newspapers. A Kansas farmer says cotton culture will prove a great success in that State. He

planted some in June on a piece of ground most liable to become dry, being upland. He did not, in this experiment, cultivate it in any way, and, at this writing, the stalks are three and a half feet high, with large, well-filled boils. As an illustration of the extent to which the shoe trade has been driven from Lynn,

Massachusetts, by the injudicious tyranny of the Crispins, it may be stated that in Seabrook, New Hampshire, a large amount of shoes is now made for Lynn manufacturers. the proceeds of labor yielding annually from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

Jenkins, the New York Evening Post insists, is dead. Nothing has been heard from him in watering-place letters during the summer, and distinguished people have not been bothered by him. The cause of his death is the absence of Mrs. Shoddy in Europe, and the reappearance of modesty and unaffected gentility at the pleasure re-

country in October, will remain here six | and he had to lay up for three days. I have months. He will be the guest of Professor Henry, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution . Washington. He will lecture in all our large cities on physical researches, though it is not unlikely that he will find time during his stay to speak upon scientificeducation, to which he has given a great deal of attention.

The total yield of the new hop crop in the United States is now estimated at 14,000,-000 pounds, or about 70,000 bales. The man? was last year, and as the demand from stomach and indeed the whole body. manufacturers will be [greater than ever | Q. Why is it not good to smoke or chew before, the brewing business constantly in-creasing, foreign hops will be needed, A. Because these habits are very filthy, mined.

The latest novelty is a new musical insquare and varying in length, held together by two pieces of string, with washers between the blocks, the whole resting on a bed of straw. The inventor has experimented some time with the instrument, until he has been able to obtain a perfect chromatic scale, and, as he thinks, nearly all the vibrations that the wood is capable of. THE storm-signal man on the top of Mt. Washington holds the "highest office" in

the gift of the nation. WHILE Henry Ward Beecher was standing in front of the Twin Mountain House, in New Hampshire, the other day, a dandy looking gentleman drove up and told him took the man's twenty-five cents and stabled the horse. Pretty soon the achievement was noticed about the hotel, and the dandy in question found it convenient to The Yankee women persisted in bandling

TO THE OCKAN.

Prodigious dampness! Thy poor above Gots many a welt. Thy blinding surf, with above roar, Wettern my polt. Thou deep significance of sizel

Thou boss of tanks! But gaze I, and my hair doth rise

I marvel not that thou shouldst call Thyself complete,
And cringe me that all else is small—
E'en my conceit! Came I prepared, with words combined.

To stun the gods 
To launch strange trope upon the wind
In pon'drous wads;

But now, alas! thy endiess blare My genius ecops; My fancy cbbs—1 ne'er may wear Ithyme's liripoops.

FALL OF THE LEAF. The fleeting hours of Autumn's golden reign, The fading flowers, and withered, falling leaves, ut mirror forth of our own lives the wane,

Departed is the green and odorous bloom, So lately clothed the valley and hill-side; The pallid grass but addeth to the gloom Which naked branches herald far and wide. And so my heart will don is weeds and weep, As sadly fades the pale, descending year However silently its counsels keep, Yet o'er the lesson can but drop a tear.

## COUNTING TWENTY-FIVE.

How the Wife of a Utica Editor Curk ed His Temper.

I found the cherished face of Maria Ann wreathed in smiles the other evening when I returned from my arduous toil. (I am engaged as a standing man at a saloon. So many candidates are treating, that the saloon keeper hires six of us to be treated. We all drink with every candidate who comes in, and it makes business pretty Said my chosen one: "Joshua, I'm afrald

you do not always find me an angel in dis-Said I: "That's so-hic-my dear, I don't seldom find you'n angel in-in any-

"And," she added, "you are not always the most pleasant man in the world." I did not feel called on to reply. "Now," said she, "read that She had cut an item from the columns o some paper wherein a demented writer told about some impossible woman who, being

troubled with a bad temper, counted twenty five every time she got provoked, and thus became a sweet, amiable and dearly beloved ornament of the house of her de lighted husband. I read the article as well as the condition of my head would allow, and remarked: "Bosh." Maria Ann paid no attention to me, but

unfolded her plan. She said that every time I got mad I should count twenty-five, and every time she got mad she would count twenty-five. I asked her who she thought would pay our rent while we sat and counted twenty-five over and over all day ong. Then she said I was always raising objection to her plans for our mutual improvement, and I said I was not, and she said I was enough to try the patience of a saint, and I said she was too, and she came for me, and I told her to count twenty-five; but she forgot all about that, and just tallied

one on my left eye. Then I was going to remonstrate with the poker, and she told me to count twenty-five, and I said I would not; but I did before she had pulled more than half my hair out. Then she made me count twennot see it until I sat down; and I did not see it then, but I was pretty sure it was there; in fact I knew it was there as well as I wanted to, and more, too. I felt inclined to rise up suddenly, but as I gathered to spring, she brandished the teapot and murmured "Joshua, your temper is rising; count twenty-five, or I'll break your head;" and that cat was drawing a map of the tenth ward with her claws around behind me with the streets and boundaries marked in my blood. I rose to explain, and said: "My dear-I-" but she caromed on my head with a well shot teacup, and sprinkled my face with a quart of hot tea, and I sat down and counted twenty-five; but it killed the cat. The old fellow died hard, though. I could feel him settle as his nine lives went out one by one.

A few days' practice of this rule, under the loving instruction of Maria Ann, has enabled me to conquer my temper completely. Nobody can get me mad now. I am in a state of perpetual calm, and want to see the man that wrote that story. I want to fit him for the hands of the undertaker, and make a demand for mourning goods among his friends. Then I can die happy-counting twenty-five .- Utica (N. Y.) Herald.

A BIG SCARE.

Mark Twain says the following story was told to him by a fellow passenger, who said he never had been scared since the time he loaded an old Queen Anne musket for his father.

You see the old man was trying to teach different business houses and offices by me how to shoot blackbirds, and beasts that stolen chestnuts or potatoes, amber beads, means of colored lamps. Thus, doctors | tore up the young corn, and such things, so | and what not, to bathing the affected part would have green lamps, telegraph stations that I could be of some use about the with water from the church font; or carryfarm, because I wasn't big enough to do ing as amulets the foot of a rabbit, or a

My gnn was a single-barrel shot-gnn, and practicability and economy of using chalk | the old man carried an old Queen Anne | amusing if the pockets of staid merchants, as a substitute for coal. He says that he' musket that weighed about a ton, making a report like a thunderclap, and kicking like a covered how chalk may be burnt with coals | mule. The old man wanted me to shoot the musket sometimes, but I was afraid. One day, though, I got her down, and taking her to the hired man, asked him to charm, while common-sense is put aside load her, because the old man was out in field. Hiram said: "Do you see them marks on the stock, an

X and a V? Well, that means ten balls and five slugs-that's her load." "But how much powder?" "O, it don't matter; put in four hand-

So I loaded her up in that way, and was an awful charge-I started out. I leveled her on a good many birds, but every time I attempted to pull the trigger my heart failed me: I was afraid of her kick. Towards sundown I fetched up at the house, and there was the old man resting

on the porch. "Been out hunting, have you? "Yes, sir," said I.

"What did you kill?" "Didn't kill anything, sir-didn't shoot her off. I was afraid she'd kick." "Gimmus that gun!" roared the old man mad as sin. "Do you see that sapling?" I saw it, and began to drop back out of danger. The next moment I heard an earthquake, and saw the Queen Anne whirled end over end in the air, and the old man spinning round on one heel, with both hands on his jaw, and the bark flying

from the sapling. The old man's shoulder was set back four inches, and his jaw turned black and blue, not been scared since ...

MORMON HYMNS. The Mormon Sunday-schools are unique of their kind. The text-book embodies sanitary as well as religious teaching. Here is a shot direct, for instance, at all spirituous liquors, and all smokers or chewers of tobacco:

"Q. Why are not hot drinks good for total supply in this country is less than it | A. Because they relax and weaken the

and tobacco is of a poisonous nature, and the use of it debases men." Some of the Mormon hymns also are strument, called the Xylo-Calame piano, queer productions. Not all of them, how-which signifies the wood-straw piano. It ever, as some of the best hymns of Watts. is composed of pieces of pine wood an inch | Cowper, and the Wesleys are in their collection. What, however, would we think of our Sabbath school singing, in halting

> That the children may live long. And be beautiful and strong— Tes and coffee, and Tobacco they despise; Drink no liquor, and they eat But a very little meat, They are seeking to be Great and good, and wise." Here is another jingle, the verses

verses, the hope

which run smoother: "The Mormon fathers love to see
Their Mormon families all agree
The prattling infant on the knee
Cries, 'Daddy, I'm a Mormon." That will probably satisfy our readers. We confess that we should like to see a Mormon Sunday school.

their pigtails.

THE MAJOEN POR ME.

Just fair enough to be pretty,
Just saucy enough to be witty,
Just saucy enough to be witty,
Just dainty enough to be neat;
Just tall enough to be graceful,
Just slight enough to be tasteful,
Just merry enough to be gay.

Just team enough to be tender,
Just sighs enough to be sad,
Tones soft enough to remember.
Your heart through their cadence in
glad.
Just meek enough for submissions
Just bold enough to be brave.
Just pride enough for ambition,
Just thoughtful enough to be grave.

A tongue that can talk without harming,
Just mischief enough to tease,
Manners pleasant enough to be charming.
That put you at once at your case.
Disdain to put down presumption,
Sarcasm to answer a fool,
Cool contempt enough shown to assumption
Proper dignity always the rule.

Flights of fair fancy ethereal,
Devotion to science full paid,
Stuff of the sort of material
That really good housewives are made
Generous enough and kind-hearted,
Pure as the angels above—
Ohl from her may I never be parted,
For such is the maiden I love.

HORACE GREELEY. O noble heart! To reconcile mankind And bind the States in closer bonds of peace; fo cleanse the nation of corruption blind— Thou plead'st: That bitterness and hate may

cease
Between the sections of our common land.
That wars, nor civil strife, nor greed of gain,
Shall canker more our joys; but that the hand
Of wisdom guide, and love forever reign.
Greelev! the people welcome thee with pride!
And bless thy labors in our country's cause.
For nobly hast thou wrought to turn the tide
Of wrong, to right—and thus to vouchsafe
laws laws
Of unity and love—and not till then
Shall dwell sweet peace on earth, good will to
J. F. B.

Sept. 30, 1872. CORNERING THE QUACKS.

Their Nostrums Overboard, And Cure Themselves with Just

About the Same Certainty

and Intelligence.

Showing People How to Throw

No man who has ever thought for a moment of the thousands of quack doctors, and the thousands of quack nostrums, that flourish so exceedingly upon this side of the Atlantic will require much argument to convince him that even in America the fools are by no means dead; while, if he will turn his eyes over the ocean and look at the fearful and wonderful appliances that by the common herd are regarded as sovereign remedies, he will be equally certain that the last of the transatlantic foels has not yet commenced to emigrate. In spite of the boasted enlightenment of the nineteenth century, says a writer in Appleton's Jour-nal, and in the face of the signal advance of medical science, the number of superstitious remedies still in use among the common people—especially those of old country extraction—is surprisingly great. A few of them will not be without interest.

GOOD NEWS FOR INDIANA. Among the oldest of the "sovereign remdies," donated to the world by superstition, is a charm for the ague. It consists of the following words, which are to be written on paper, theu solemnly read, and the paper finally to be folded, knotted, and never more opened;

"When Jesus saw ye cross, whereon His body should be crucified, His body shook, and ye Jewes asked Him had he the ague?" troubled with fever or ague," so Lord help Thy servant trusting in Thee."

If it were not for the fact that a slight exercise of religious faith was here demanded, together with the possession of sufficient educational qualifications to read the words of the charm, this remedy would probably be immediately hailed throughout the length and breadth of Hoosierdom, for it calls for very little work, and no ex-

Another remedy for the same disease is more tangible, if not quite so pleasant to the palate. It is nothing more nor less than to take a spider, the larger the better, envelop it with a coating of dough or preserved fruit, and then swallow the bolus. Its virtue is said to be so great that the inhabitants of the Emerald Isle are credited with its use at the present day; as also of the following, which is said to be quite as certain in its effects-and in no doubt isto the insect, which is put into a bottle, that is then corked tight and buried. As the insect dies, the disease will leave the patient, who will soon entirely recover. Such a remedy is certainly preferable to

the one preceding it, or to eating a large slice of bread, on which candle-snuff has been spread with butter and molasses, a popular prescription in some parts of Eng-land, and which is made more effective if the patient washes the morsels down with water at the nearest church font. DEATH TO RHEUMATISM.

The twin brother to ague, rheumatism, is equally readily disposed of according to infallible tradition. The remedies for it are legion, from the wearing of charm belts, piece of mountain ash. Few persons wholly escape the disease; and it would be "grave and reverend seignors," and the "women who talk" as well as "the women who work," could be emptied, showing that each has that little grain of superstition, which is gratified by carrying the with, "Well! it won't do any harm, if it

don't do any good." HOW TO KNOCK BURNS KITING. Burns and scalds are generally considered to be tolerably uncomfortable things, but f people only knew how easy it is to immediately get over all their evil consequences and painful sensations, they would regard all such accidents with renewed con-

The Shetlanders, to cure a burn, breathe on it three times, each time repeating: "Here comes I to cure a burnt sore; If the dead knew what the living endure The burnt sore would burn no more.' In Oakney the following is substituted:

"A dead wife out of the grave arose.

And through the sea she swimmed,
Through the water wade to the cradle,
God save the bairn—burnt, sair,
Het fire, cool soon, in God's name." And the charm in Cornwall consists of:

"There were two angels came from the East; One brought fire, and the other frost. Out fire! in frost! In the name of the Father, the Son, and Holy In Devonshire the verse has three angels

"There were three angels came from the East and West; One brought fire, and another brought frost; And the third it was the Holy Ghest, Out fire, in frost; in the name of the Father, The Son, and of the Holy Ghest. Amen. And this is also modified, in other parts of her Majesty's realm, into:

"An angel came from the North And he brought cold and frost; An angel came from the South. And he brought heat and fire; The angel from the North Put out the fire. In the name of the Father, and Of the Son, and of the Holy Ghos

CRAMPS AND FITS DEFIED. For preventing cramps, various are the suggestions. Tying a garter around the left leg below the knee is practiced everywhere, and even improved on by boys, who tie eel-skins around their limbs in order that they may not be attacked while swimming. Rings dug out of old graves are in various localities deemed infallible, while tions for Mrs. Therese Black's assistance, in others, placing shoes under the bed covers, leaving the toes sticking out, is the preventive, par excellence. Again, in some places, shoes are put under the bed, soles upward, or both shoes and stockings are

laid crosswise on the floor. For fits, great faith is placed in the curative properties of rings, made from silver every side by the most formidable external coin, voluntarily given the afflicted person foes, and within it is beset by antagonists mutely awaiting the voluntary alms-giving, old Catholicism. Ultramontanism

endow her ring with its healing virtues.

STINGING HEMEDIES.

Among the many sutidotes for the poisonous stings of locusts, which go the round of the newspapers, when those seventeen-yearly visitors make their appearance in this of the newspapers, when those seventeen-yearly visitors make their appearance in this country, none seems so popular as that of cutting a chicken in two, and binding the

warm palpitating half to the wound. Though of modern use, this is by no means a new remedy, for we find that the learned Dr. Donae, Mr. Secretary Pepys, and Bishop Jeremy Taylor, all agree in ascribing to this application wonderful virtues in case of inflammation and fevers. Indeed, it is by no means improbable that the good old bishop saw it mad with approclaus affect in cases of saw it used with marvelous effect in cases of

the dreaded "squinacie."

Many of us have heard of dock-leafs as being a sure cure for nettle stings; and boys who use it say, while rubbing it on the

place stung: "Nettle in—dock out,
Juck in—nettle out"—
without being aware that it is spoken of by
the father of English poetry, who says:
"Thou biddest me that I should love another
All freshy new, and let Crosselde go,
It li'th not in my power, leve brother,
And though I might yet would not do so;
But caust thou play racken to and fro,
Nettle in, dock out; now this, now that, Panslare?
Now foule fall her for thy woe that care."
THOENS IN THE FLESH, AND THE TOOTH-

To drive out a thorn, Devonshire folks are said to bind a piece of snake skin on the opposite side of the hand; and in Northampton the following verse is said to pre-vent a thorn from festering in the flesh:

"Our Savior was of a virgin born, His head was crowned with a crown of thorn, It never cankered or festered at all. And I hope in Christ Jesus this never shall." The list of remedies for the toothache is the list of remedies for the toothache is led off by one from our philosophic acquaintance, Sir Kenelm Digby. In his "Choice and Experimental Receipts in Physick and Chirurgery," printed in 1668, he gives "A Sympathetic Cure for the Tooth-Ach:"

"With an iron nail raise and cut the gum from about the teeth till it bleed, and that from about the teeth till it beed, and some of the blood stick upon the nail; then drive it into a wooden beam up to the head; after this is done, you shall never have the

toothache in all your life."

In our time, a tooth from a corpse is worn as an amulet, as is also the following

"Peter sat on a marble stone, weeping. Christ came past and said, What alleth thee, Peter?'
Oh my Lord, my tooth doth ache!'
'Arlse, O Peter, go thy way, thy tooth shall ache
no more.'

Or the suferer repeat: "All glory! all glory! all glory! be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy

"As our Lord and Savier, Jesus Christ, was walking in the garden of Gethsemane, He saw Peter weeping. He called him un-to Him and said, 'Peter, why weepest thou?' Peter answered and said, 'Lord, I am grievously tormented with pain, the pain of my toeth.' Our Lord answered and said, if thou wilt believe in Me, and My words abide with thee, thou shalt never feel any more pain in thy tooth.' Peter said, 'Lord, I believe, help Thou my nu-belief. In the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. God grant me ease from the pain in my teeth."

THE CONSUMPTION CONSUMED. Peter Levens "Master of Arts in Oxford, and Student in Physick and Chirurgery, in his "Pathway to Health," which was printed for J. W., and sold by Charles Tym, at the Three Bibles, on London bridge, MDCLXVI," among numerous other prescriptions, gives this one, for "a man or woman that is in a consumation:" Take a brass pot and fill it with water, and set on the fire, and put a great earthen pot within that pot, and then put in these par-cels following: Take a cock and pull him alive, then fles off his skin, then beat him in pleces; take dates, a pound, and slit out the stones, and lay a layer of them in the cover the pot as close as may be with coarse dow, and so let it distill a good while, and so reserve it for your use till such time as

you have need thereof." LORD RACON AND HIS WARTS. It is supposed that these charms and in cantations are simply in vogue among common people, and always have been. Let the gentle reader see what Lord Bacon has

o say upon the subject: "The taking away of warts by rubbing them with somewhat that afterward is put o waste and consumed, is a common experiment; but I do apprehend it the rather, because of mine own experience. I had from childhood a wart on one of my fingers; afterward, when I was about 16 years old being then in Paris, there grew upon both my hands a number of warts (at least an undred) in a month's space; the English Ambassador's lady, who was a woman far from superstition, told me one day she would help me away with my warts, whereupon she got a piece of lard with the skin on, and rubbed the warts with the fat side, and amongst the rest that wart which I had from my childhood; then she nailed the piece of lard with the fat toward the sun, upon a post of her cham-ber window, which was to the south. The success was that within five weeks' space, all the warts went quite away, and that wart which I had so long endured for company, but at the rest I did little marvel, because they came in a short time, and might go away in a short time again, but the going of that which had stayed so long doth yet stick with me. They say the like is ione by rubbing of warts with a green ellerstick, and then burying the stick." WHOOPING-COUGH, WENS, AND THE GAL-

LOWS. For wens and swollen neck, rubbing with he hand of a hanged person, or with a piece of the rope used for his execution,

seems to be a popular remedy.

And lastly, for a whooping-cough. Adninistering shell-lime; using a drinking-cup of ivy; allowing a piebald horse to breathe on the patient; giving nine fried mice, three each day, for three days in succession; tying around the patient's neck a bag containing a caterpillar; passing the child nine times under the belty and over the back of a donkey; feeding it on currant cake made by a woman who did not change her name on getting married, or on breac and butter made in a house the master of which is named John and the mistress Joan; getting the owner of a piebald horse to say what will effect a cure; holding a toad in the child's mouth, in order that it may catel the disease; giving the patient for drink new milk out of a cup made of variegated holly; all of which are in use to this day as infallible, are respectfully dedicated, to-gether with the other sovereign remedies that have preceded them, to all whom they

may concern. THE "MAID OF ATHEMS."

To the Editor of the London Times: SIR-Will you permit me, through your columns, to represent to the public the ex-treme want of Mrs. Therese Black, Byron's "Maid of Athens," who is noward of seventy, and of delicate health. There are many who would gladly assist her, but do not know any address to which to remit sums of money, small though they may be, yet of great service to the once beautiful and

courted "Maid of Athens." Mrs. Black has, besides, an additional claim upon this country, being the widow of the late English Vice Consul at Missolonghi. I add an extract from a letter from her to myself, which will no doubt prove of more weight than anything I can

"Ma fille etoit bien malade,et moi j'etois inquiete et blen triste, car je n'al que cette fille unique qui forme ma consolation. J'avois trois garcons aussi, mais la mau-vaise fortune me les a fait perdre; la mort a ravi mes fils qui formoient mes delices a la fienr de leur age; dernierement j'al en le malheur de perdre aussi mon bou mari, qui etolt le sautient de ma maison, ainsi taut moi et ma fille nous sommes restes sans aucun appui."

which may be forwarded to my address. H. S. SHULTESS-YOUNG. Knowlings, Bovey Tracey, South Devon. September 15. According to the Augsburg Universal

Gazette, the new empire is surrounded on every side by the most formidable external by acquaintances of the opposite sex; in equally dangerous. In fact, it is menaced addition to this, to go into a church at mid- so seriously that it may have to choose benight, and walk around the communion ta-ble three times, is considered to be very with tyrannical Pretorian guards on the efficacions. So far from this practice being one hand and a non-productive population a thing of the past, the London Times, not on the other, or raturning, through a system very many years ago, descri ed a scene at like that of the German states of 1815, to it the door of a country church, where a old powerlessness. For these perils the Na-young woman sat holding out her hand, tional Liberals have but one remedy, viz: which was necessary to perfect the spell and evil genins of the German, especially Bava-endow her ring with its healing virtues.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Gold opened in New York yesterday at 1145, declined to 1131 and closed at 1141. Dealers here were paying 113 and were holding at 1141.

Exchange on New York is taken by the banks at par and is sold by them at \$2 per housand. Government securities were quoted

New York yesterday as follows: United States six per cents of 1881. . 115 %
Five-twenty bonds of 1882. . 114 %
Five-twenty bonds of 1886. . 114 %
Five-twenty bonds of 1886. . 113 %
Five-twenties, new issue, 1888. . 113 %

Tennessee Bonds are quoted in New York at 721 for both the old and the new. Bank of Tennessee notes are scarce. Dealers buy at 90 and sell at 93c. State warrants are bought at 87c.

BANKING.

Third National Bank. NASHVILLE, TENNESSER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: W W. BERRY, UHAS. E. HILLMAN, JOHN KIRKMAN, EDGAR JONES, DANIEL F. CARTER. TRANSACTS A GENERAL, EXCHANGE Business and deals in United States Bonds and Gold. EDGAR JONES, Cashler. W. W. BERRY, President. JNO. KIRKMAN, Vice President. sept by

GENERAL MARKETS. SATURDAY, Oct. 5, 1872.

Saskville Cotton Market. The market to-day was very firm at a advance. We quote as follows: Inferior..... 9 @12 Ordinary. 13%
Good ordinary. 16
Low middling. 16%
Strict low middling. 16%

We give as follows a summary of the transactions of the day: Receipts 27 The following are tus cotton quotations

received hourly, and are always accessible to the public: LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5, 11:30.—Cotton s'rong. Sales to-day 15,000 bales. Middling uplands 91 @91d; Otleans 10d. Sales yesterday 22,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5, 2:00 .- Cotton active and firmer. Sales to-day 20,000 bales. the stones, and lay a layer of them in the bottom of the pot, and then lay a piece of the cock, and upon that some more of the dates and appears are one more of the firm. Futures firm. Ordinary 16ct and Attorneys get fees besides. The District
Attorneys get 2½ per cent on all the money
Attorneys get 2½ per cent on all the money
they recover for the county, and the District Attorn y's office in New York city is
said to be weth \$50,000 a year. The Court
cat was curied up in my chair, but I did
troubled with favor or ague,' so Lord help
cat was curied up in my chair, but I did
troubled with favor or ague,' so Lord help
middling uplands 926; Orieans 104d.

Middling uplands 926; Orieans 104d.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 10:15.—Market
body should be crucified, His body shook, and upon that some more of the dates, and so every layer, one upon another, and put in fine gold and some pearl, and middling 195c; Alabama 194c; Orieans 194c. middling 19 c; Alabama 19 c; Orleans 19 c; Texas 19 c. November delivery 18 c; December 18gc; January 1945; February

> NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 11:15.-Futures steady. April delivery 201c; May 201c. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 12:15.—Holders firm. Futures steady. Ordinary uplands 16c; vention system, is announced for that pos good ordinary 18 e; low middling 19e; middling 19ge; Alabama 19ge; Orleans 19ge; Texas 19tc. November delivery 184c;

December 18 11-16c; January 19 je; Febru ary 192c. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1:00.-Futures steady. November delivery 18 9-16c; Febmary 19 11-16; May 21c. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 2:00.-Market firm, Futures firm. Ordinary 16c;

good ordinary 18fe; low middling 19e; middling 19fc; Alabama 19ic; Orleans 19kc; Texas 19kc. October delivery 18kc; December 18kc; February 19kc. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, firmer. Futures firmer. Ordinary m lands 16c; good ordinary 18fc; low mid dling 19e; middling 19ge; Alabama 19ge Orleans 191c; Texas 191c. Sales to-day fo export 983 bales; for consumption 1,485 baies. December delivery 18 11-10c; Janary 10 3-16c. Net receipts 14,076 bales; exports to Great Britain 261 bales; to other foreign ports 1,801 bales; stock 176,758

Manhville Provision Market. Market more quiet to day, but prices firm sacked fro n store as follows: BACON-Clear sides 121c; clear rib sides 24c; shoulders 84c.

CHOICE HAMS-S. C. hams 18c. LARD-We quote in tierce at 10c; in kegs 114c. Country bacon in demand, and all receipts bought from wagon at 11c for shoulders, 121@13c for sides and 15@17c for

Bashville Produce Market. DRIED FRUIT-Receipts to-day of 13,000 he, which changed hands at 34c for apples;

3te for quarter peaches and 5c for PEANUTS-Sales to-day of 100 bushels at busher from store. Kggs-Market stiff at 20022c from

BROOM CORN-We quote at 21 25c, ac-

cording to quality.
FEATHERS—We quote at 58@60c. HAY-We quote at \$25@27 per ton. Bashville Flour and Grain Market. FLOUR-Market firm as follows : Superine \$5.50@6.00; famly \$7.00@7.50; choice family \$8.00; strictly fancy \$8.50. CORN MEAL-Market steady at 58 and

60c for unbolted and bolted. Cony-In demand at 50@55c toose from wagon. Small shipments to-day at 65c sacked and delivered in depot. WHEAT-The receipts were light to day, and small sales at \$1.50@1.55. OATS-We quote at 30@35c loose from wagon, and 50@55c sacked and delivered.

BARLET-We quote at 60c per bushel mying, and 75c, sacked and delivered in RYE-We quote at 80@85c buying, and 95c sacked and delivered in depot. BRAN-We quote at \$14 per ton Rashville Grocery Market.

Suears-We quote New Orleans, in hogsheads 10, 11 and 12c for fair to choice: Demerara 12@124c; standard hards 134@ 134c; New Orleans clarified white 124@ 121c; do. yellow 121c; A coffee 121c; B do. 121c; extra C do. 12c; Porto Rico 11012c. MOLASSES AND SIRUPS-New Orleans 55c; strups 45 to 75c; golden sirup 75c. Corres-Rio, common to choice, 2112

28 c; Laguayra 24@24te; Java 27@28c. NAILS—Stiff at the advance. We quote at \$8.50 for 10ds, and 25c additional for diminishing grades. SALT-We quote at \$3.15 per barrel for bushel barrels by the car load, and \$3.40 per barrel for any number less than a car

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Cotton Markets. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5 .- Cotton opened strong; sales estimated at 15,000 bales; sales yesterday after closing 4,000, making total day's sales 22,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5 .- Cotton active

and prices firm; sales 6,200 bales; good ordinary 18½ low middlings 18¾ a18¾; middlings 19¾; receipts 5,378 bales; export to Havre 1,891 bales; stock 52,756 bales. Foreign Markets. LONDON, Oct. 5 .- Consols-money 92 secount 921. United States 5-20s, old 65s 884; do '67, 924; 10-40s 83; new 5s, 86

Paris, Oct. 5.-Rentes 58f. 27c. ANTWERP, Oct. 5 .- Petroleum 58f standard white. New York Money Market.

New York, Oct. 5.—Gold opened at 114‡, sold down to 113‡, rallied to 114‡, closed 113‡. Loans were from 7-16 to 1-64 for use daily. Clearings were about 90 millions. Specie shipments for the week a

is unfavorable, shows loss or \$2,629,025 BANKING HOUSE

OF

NATIONAL SAVINGS COMPANY

L. G. T. GREOT, Cashter.

PHOS. S. M. ARR. Pres't.

DEPOSITS REGRIVED AND INTERESES

Deposits Regerived and Interest state of the list was firm, and advanced from 1 to 24 per cent. The greatest improvement and activity were in Northwestern, Common Western, Union Pacific Mall, Ohio, Eric and C. C. and I. C. After the bank statement the market fell off to 1 per cent, and

covered at close. New York Dry Goods Barket. New York, Oct. 5.2 Dry goods—business in all branches of trade very quiet.

Market for cotton goods is steady and prices for all descriptions are good at previous prices. Prints are rather less active, but many stries of dark madder work are still in short supple. Foreign goods duli; black silks are in good demand at very firm prices and better qualities of plain dress goods are improving in price, and held more firmly than of late.

New York Metal Market. New York, Oct. 5.—Manufactured copper dull and heavy. Ingot dull, but in buy-ers favor at 33a337, cash. Lake pig iron without change; \$52.50a61 for Scotch; 53a57 American. Bar steady at \$1.15a1.20. Refined English and American sheet quiet at 17 ha 174. Gold Kussia nails unrhanged; 6 for cui; \$7.50a8 for clinch, 21a33 for horseshoe.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore, Oct. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat duil; choice white \$2.00 a2.05; choice amber \$1.90@2.00; good to prime red \$1.75@1.85. Corn firm, mixed Western 67c. Oats firm and scarce; Western mixed 41@43c; white western 44a45c. Rye 70a80c. Mess pork \$15.50. Bulk meats unchanged. Bacon—shoulders 84a 84c; rib sides 11c; clear rib 114c. Sugar cured haws 21a22c. Lard and Butter unchanged. Whisky enjet at 934c. Baltimore Markets. changed. Whisky quiet at 934c.

New Orleans Market. NEW ORLFANS, Oct 5 .- Flour firmer; XXX \$8 00@8.75; family \$9.00@11.00. Corn—choice 635; mixed 65c. Oats 38a40c. Bran \$1.15. Hay scarce and advanced, \$20a29. Pork doll, mess \$15.50. Bacon easier, Sc, 114a114c; hams 184a19c. Lard dull, tierce 94a94c; keg 114a114c. Sugar only retail trade. Whisky 92ca\$1. Coffee firmer, 15a184c. Sterling exchange 122 for sight; gold 1144.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ON MARRIAGE.

Happy Reitef for Young Men on the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and received at the National Savings Company, sorner Union and College stree's, where totton, gold, bond and stock quotations are received hourly, and are always accessible ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE are authorized to aunounce Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM, of Coffee county, as a candidate to represent the State at large in the Congress of the United States. Election in November next. Subject to the Convention called by the Democratic Executive Committee.

For Congressman-State at Large.

For Congress-Fifth District. WM. G. BRIEN, having been requested W the people at their mass meeting in Nash-ville to become a candidate for Congress from this District, in opposition to the present con-

For tongress Second Bistrict.

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional Dis-trict: I am a candidate for Congress. If this amounteement should meet the approbation of my follow-titizens. I shall be gratified to receive Jy13 td

To the Voters of the Firth Congressional Dis-frict, composed of the Counties of Cheat-num Davidson, DeKalb, Robertson, Sumner, Tronsdale and Wilson: I announce myself a candidate for re-election to Congress at the Nocomber election, subject to such action as the wisdom of the District may deem essential to secure harmony and success of our political principles. BDWARD L GOLLADAY.

For the Legislature-16th Senatorial

District.

WE are anthorized to announce Dr. W. A. MOODY, of Dickson county, as a candidate to represent the 16th Senatorial District in the next Legislature of Tennessee, composed of the counties of Hickman, Perry, Humphreys, Dickson, Houston and Cheatham. General Assembly.

W R are authorized to announce J. C. HAM-BLEN as a candidate for Representative of Davidson county in the Lower House of the General Assembly of Tennessee. Election in November next. GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

Dedicated to the Star Clothing Store, corner Market Street and Public Square. the Public Square and Market street, Is a stock of CLOTHING that can't be beat Of every fabric, cut and style, You can buy a fine suit for a very small plic

To be a business man you must wear a business

WHAT I KNOW

soit, So shed off jour old clothes and step in and rocruit; Or, if you wanta Sanday sult, to meeting for to go, Just call on Mike Powers, he's the cheapest one I know. SOc per bushel. We quote at \$1.26 per A large and complete stock there you will al-

es not exorbitant, so worry not your mi At prices not exorbitant, so worry not your mind. And when he rigs you out, in promenading the street, The ladies will compliment you as you chance And if you have any little boys, and want to

dress them cunning.

Just tell them of his Boys' Glornes, I know they'll come a running.

And if your boys are not handsome, you ought to dress them fine. So when they get with other boys they will them Now do not think this is written for a pass,
For the stock of goods in Mike Powers' store I
cannot say enough;
So to convince pourself, just call in and price,
His clerks are attentive, and they will treat you
very nice.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

PHYSICIANS.

2 to 3 P. M. 6 to 8 P. M. DENTIST. R. R. FREEMAN, D. D. S.,

建设 医医原

No. 110 CHURCIA Street, (3 doors east of McKendree Church Office hours—8 A. M. Office hours—8 A. M. to 1 P.M.; frum 2 to 5 oco ly ent, sun & tues

CLAIM AGENCIES.

L. D. WALKEH, Successor to Walker & Yaryar A. W. WILLS, late U. S. Army, WALKER & WILLS, General Claim and Collecting Agents,

COR. UNION AND CHERRY STREETS,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

LE CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT CLAIMS A Collected. Persons who filed their chalms with Paramore & Sowers, or Walker & Yarran, or Chipman, Hoemer & Co., will find it to their interest to call at once, as all of the records of cald firms are in our office.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS!

Notice. OFFICE OF THE
TENNESSEE MAILINE AND FIRE INS. CO.,
Nashville, Sept. 13, 1872.

A T A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF
Insurance Company on the 11th last., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That a publication be made in two
papers published in Nashville, that the annual
meeting of the Stockholders of the Tennessee
Marine and Fire Insurance Company be called
on the FIRST MUNDAY IN OCTOBER, 1872,
to vote un a petition presented to the Directory
recommending the winding up-the company, and
for such other business as may be brought before them. Every stockholder is bearnessly requested to be present or be represented by proxy.

desired to be present or be represented by proxy.

Icoting at 11 o'clock.

sep 13 10 H. L. ULAIRORNE, Sec'v.

sep15 im DR. M. M. COMPTOS OFFICE HOUR detence to 9% Cedar st., ear the Square, Nashville,